

is anxious to get the trouble settled. It is reported he is most desirous to have a Bonar Law, former Unionist leader in the House of Commons, accept that post, and that he wants him back in the Government now that his health is restored.

INDIA CRISIS WIDENS RIFT IN CABINET

Liberal and Conservative Wings Further Apart.

LONDON, March 10 (Associated Press).—There were no further developments in the House of Commons, except that the name of the successor of Edwin S. Montagu as Secretary for India had been postponed until Monday or Tuesday. It was added that it was virtually certain the new Secretary would not be Andrew Bonar Law.

The Indian incident has intensified the rift between the Liberal and Conservative wings of the Cabinet Ministry. The Liberal wing, however, with exception of Mr. Montagu, all support the Government in its refusal to permit publication of the India statement. The Conservative wing still would resign as a protest.

Viceroy Might Defend Secretary.

While awaiting reports from India as to the effect of Mr. Montagu's resignation, the position of the Viceroy is the chief subject of discussion. The opinion is expressed to-night that the Viceroy would stand his ground as a champion of Indian rights, but it was considered likely that he might attempt to defend Mr. Montagu's actions, and thus involve himself in the same kind of conflict which caused the fall of his chief.

That Mr. Montagu has not altered his attitude concerning the public opinion in India was evidenced to-night by the activities of his personal secretaries, who got in touch with all sections of the press this afternoon arranging for the newspapers to give the fullest publicity to Mr. Montagu's speech to his constituents at Cambridge to-morrow.

Conservative Press Rejoices.

All the newspapers give utmost prominence to the Montagu incident. As might have been expected, the Conservative press raises the cry that it is unworthy that the Liberal newspapers should give the Indian situation the fullest publicity to Mr. Montagu's speech to his constituents at Cambridge to-morrow.

The Daily News, one of his warmest supporters, while expressing sorrow at the retirement of "one of the best Secretaries of State ever had," says: "The difficulty of the Indian problem in India hardly justifies a wanton complication of the no less difficult situation in the near East and cannot justify the formal announcement to France that our policy in Asia Minor is determined by the exigencies of our position in India." In this announcement the News inverts Lord Curzon's line.

The Westminster Gazette, another cordial supporter of Mr. Montagu, condemns him on similar grounds.

The Times, while approving his resignation, says: "The circumstances attending his resignation reveal a deplorable lack of coordination in the Government, which must now give proof of its power to coordinate its policy with the great issues of the Imperial policy or give place to some administration less dangerously divided against itself."

LAHORE, India, March 10.—Lajpat Rai, a prominent Indian Nationalist, to-day was sentenced to two years imprisonment. One year at hard labor was imposed for violation of the Sedition Act, and the other year for violation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SOUTH AFRICA FACES GRAVEST SITUATION

Natives Beyond Reproach, but Whites Kill and Riot.

LONDON, March 10.—Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa to-day told the Legislative Assembly, which is engaged in a discussion of the struggle in the Rand, that the people were face to face with one of the gravest situations that has yet arisen in the country.

According to the Reuter correspondent at Johannesburg, Premier Smuts declared the behavior of the Rand natives had been beyond reproach, "but the whites had nothing to be proud of," and said the government had given instructions that the very strictest measures must be used to suppress lawlessness.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 10 (Associated Press).—Boredom by the striking miners, accompanied by fierce fighting between strikers, commandos and police, made the day one of terror in the Rand. Martial law eventually was proclaimed.

Manager Brodigan of the Brakpan Mine, the center of much of the day's fighting, and two special constables were shot and taken out of the fight and shot. Seven special constables were also captured twenty-seven policemen at Newlands, west of Johannesburg, threatening to take to all other police came to the rescue. At Brakpan one member of a band of burghers was killed and thirteen members and four policemen were wounded. The sound of artillery firing at Brakpan was audible here.

KEMALISTS ATTACK GREEKS IN PONTUS

Fierce Battle Occurs, Both Sides Losing Heavily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—A punitive expedition against the Greeks in the Pontus region, bordering on the Black Sea, was started yesterday. A Turkish division surrounded the Bafra and Samandria districts, where the Greeks offered the most stubborn resistance. The battle was extremely fierce, both sides suffering heavy losses. The Kemalists claim to have repulsed successfully a Greek attack on the Meander front.

The intensified action along the Greco-Turkish front is being watched with anxiety by the Allies, who are anxious to the Allies against a renewal of operations on the part of the Greeks, declaring the Greeks will be responsible if the allied conference is wrecked.

COLLEGE TO TRAIN BELL HOPS.

Walters Included in New Course Starting Next Week.

BOSTON, March 10.—Bellhops and bellhop-waiters are to be trained by the Boston University. Seventy-five men have signed for a six-week course for college men who work in summer hotels during the vacation.

The course, which is to start at the university next week, will show the young men how to become any sort of hotel official.

Prisoner in India



Mohandas K. Gandhi.

GANDHI COULD STIR PEOPLE OF INDIA

First Nationalist Leader to Bring Hindu and Moslem Together.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, the leader of the non-cooperative and nationalist movement in India, has stirred the 315,000,000 people of the empire to a degree of unrest that has long constituted a menace to British control. It is the strange influence which he exerts among the people of all classes in India that makes him so dangerous an obstacle in the way of Great Britain's governmental policy toward India. Many Indians regard him as a saint.

He is 51 years of age and is described as being an extreme religionist with a sweetly beguiling tongue. Usually he walks about like a mendicant, his feet bare and his clothing cheap and shoddy. At times he wears only a lion cloth. But his influence extends from the lowest to the topmost stratum of society.

In the past nationalist movements in India did not have the support of either the Moslem or the low caste Hindu, the latter not taking to the idea of being again subjected to the harsh, arbitrary rule of the high caste Hindu, from which Gandhi, the wonder man, has won a fair measure of support from both of these elements.

Campaign of Resistance.

In the present revolutionary movement Gandhi has sought to win freedom for the people of India through a campaign of passive and pacific resistance to British rule. But despite his principle of bloodless warfare, it is recalled that in addressing a congress held at Nagpur late last year, Gandhi, renouncing his plea for non-violence, urged the destruction of the British Empire and declared that the success of the movement would involve "wading through oceans of blood."

Gandhi is the founder of an Indian philosophy which teaches that modern civilization is materialistic and is a curse. Railroads, modern machinery, appliances and the telephone are regarded by him and his followers as the inventions of evil forces. Gandhi makes his home in a small industrial city, and there he has organized a social cult whose adherents devote their time to primitive agricultural and industrial pursuits.

Trouble Even Before War.

The political delirium in India broke out before the world war, and even during the war disturbances there caused the British Government considerable worry. Most of these disturbances, however, were put down by the British using force. When Indian troops were taken to Europe to assist the British forces in their field campaigns the Indians complained, basing their protest on the ground that their soldiers should not be required to serve in territory outside of India.

In an effort to solve the situation the Montagu-Chelmsford report was submitted to Parliament. It provided limited self-government for India and envisaged ultimate home rule. It became a law in 1919. Meantime another uprising had developed, and it became so serious that the British Government was moved to adopt stern repressive measures through the agency of the Rowlett bill, which is known in England as the "Black Act," during all this time the nationalist movement had been growing under the leadership of Gandhi.

On February 1 Gandhi started a civil disobedience campaign in India, which involved refusal to pay taxes or recognize the courts or other civil functionaries of the British Government. In an attempt to suppress this campaign the Indian Government on February 10 ordered the immediate arrest of Gandhi.

On February 14 Secretary Montagu announced in the House of Commons that the order for the arrest of the revolutionary leader had been canceled in view of the latter's announced cessation of the campaign of disobedience.

Gandhi, as a proponent of "non force" rather than physical force, recently fasted for five days as penance for the outbreak of the civil disobedience. He advised those who participated in this fighting to voluntarily surrender and express their crime. At the time of this outbreak Gandhi said that he regarded the tragedy as a warning from God against harsh embarking on mass civil disobedience.

GERMAN VERBOTEN ON ACTION.

BERLIN, March 10.—On Acting upon complaint of the Rev. G. Erdmann, that he is not permitted to use his telephone because he speaks German, the German Government has issued a decree that it would cite the Houston Telephone Company of Randolph, Texas, to appear to show why it is operating police power.

FRENCH UNIONS DISSOLVED.

PARIS, March 10.—The Paris Council of Ministers dissolved seven trade union organizations of Government employees, which the Government had previously had prohibited, but which ignored the legislation and ignored court action against them.

LODGE TO BREAK TREATY FILIBUSTER

Will Keep Senate in Session Until Robinson Amendment Is Voted On.

HE ANSWERS ATTACK

Says He Considered Question of Pacific Pact Before Conference Met.

POLL INDICATES VICTORY

Enough Votes to Ratify Four-Power Agreement Believed to Be Assured.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., March 10. (Special Herald Bureau.)—Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, took definite steps to-day to break up an incipient filibuster in the Senate against the armament conference treaties.

He announced that he would keep the Senate in continuous session to-morrow until a vote was reached on the Robinson amendment, which provides that the nations in the four Power compact shall pledge themselves against unprovoked aggressions and that in case of a conference, all nations interested shall be included, in addition to the four Power signatories.

The only debate on the treaty to-day was a renewal of the attempt of Senator Robinson (Ark.) to fasten the authorship of the four Power treaty upon Sir Arthur Balfour. It resulted in a spirited colloquy between himself and Senator Lodge.

Borah and Johnson Hold Off.

The leading opponents of the treaty, including Senators Borah (Idaho) and Johnson (Cal.), have not participated in the debate, except incidentally. They are delaying speaking with the hope of prolonging the time of discussion.

Senator Robinson, who has developed leadership of the Democratic opposition, insisted the Democrats would muster twenty-eight votes against the treaty. The Republicans have little hope of having Senator Crow (Pa.) here to vote because of his illness. Another supporter, Senator Fordney (Ind.), is expected to vote to-day in Senator Stanford (Ore.), who was compelled to return to Oregon to look after personal affairs.

Indifferent About Senate.

Further than this he would not discuss Mr. Crisinger's statement. He indicated complete indifference toward the predictions as to the future of the bonus bill after it passes the House. The Senate is unquestionably opposed to it. It is doubtful if it would get ten votes in that body.

The confidence of Mr. Fordney that his plan for jamming the discussion of the insurance certificate plan through without amendment does not appeal to a great many of his associates. Despite Mr. Fordney's declaration that he will not permit the amendment of his bill many Republican members to-day expressed their determination to correct obvious defects in it. In the prevailing confusion they suggested all sorts of methods for overcoming the objections raised against the insurance certificate loan bill. Some of the proposals advanced to-day were:

(1) Amending the measure to make the insurance certificates negotiable and transferable in transactions between banks, in order to prevent the "freezing" of resources of the smaller institutions and the redistribution of them by the larger banks.

(2) Relaxing the restrictions set up in the present bill to prevent the certificates from falling into the hands of pawnbrokers, usurers and loan sharks, on the theory that the certificates belong to the owners, who would have a perfect right to obtain loans or even sell them in the most available market.

(3) The creation of a national board to pass upon agencies in which loans (and even sales) may be authorized.

(4) The adoption of a "modified" sales tax to apply only to manufactured products coupled with a bonding plan based on deferred payments on the foreign debt account, said payments to begin ten years hence.

Want to Get Rid of Nightmare.

Of all these schemes for keeping Congressional promises to "the soldier boys" there is the least enthusiasm for the proposition to abandon bonus legislation. The majority of members appear to be willing to take any of the other four they can get: any one, in fact, that will rid them of the bonus nightmare. Some of the members who are opposed to the bonus under any circumstances but who possess a sense of humor find the situation most entertaining.

The larger number of Representatives who have been cajoled or coerced into believing the American Legion and other propagandists can defeat them in the coming elections, display exasperation over the failure of Mr. Fordney to "produce the goods" or reflect a querulous impatience toward the President, Secretary Mellon, Comptroller Crisinger and the people of the country who oppose the bonus.

Several new propositions were projected into the situation to-day. One was the movement started by the officials of the United Veterans of the Spanish-American War, who demand that all those veterans be included among the beneficiaries if any bonus legislation is enacted. There are approximately 100,000 of these who served about five months when the pay was \$15 a month.

If these veterans were included it would add another \$100,000,000 to the \$500,000,000 insurance certificate loan plan. Another proposition brought forward was to include in the provisions of the "five way" plan the relatives of the soldiers who died during the world war. At least another \$100,000,000 would have to be raised to pay claims of this character.

Amendments including these and other suggestions will be offered in the House unless the "gag rule" is invoked to prevent debates and amendments. One of the most novel suggestions is advanced by a Democratic opponent of the bill. He said to-night that he would introduce an amendment to pay a bonus to the widow of an unknown soldier. He defended it on the ground that it is "just as reasonable as some of the other fool schemes brought forward."

For some unaccountable reason a congress persist in asserting that President Harding can be induced to accept a bonus bill even if it does not carry the sales tax feature which he has declared to be the only form of financial provision acceptable to him.

ALL DOORS CLOSING TO THE BONUS CERTIFICATE

There is a grave question whether the adjusted service certificates proposed by the latest Fordney bonus plan can be recognized, in any circumstances, by the Treasury Department for discount through Federal Reserve banks.

Comptroller Crisinger has announced that he will prohibit national banks from "freezing" their resources with the insurance certificates.

Under official and accepted Treasury practice throughout American history, the Treasury Department has regarded a Government bond as a Government promise to pay, at a fixed maturity running more than five years, with a fixed interest rate.

A Government note has been interpreted simply as a short term Government bond—one running less than five years.

Each must be negotiable.

So-called adjusted compensation certificates are not negotiable. They are not good security, according to authoritative and official ruling by Treasury officials.

If they are construed as neither a Government bond nor a Government note they cannot be discounted—that is, they cannot be accepted by Federal Reserve banks.

This will close all of the banks of the country to them. Pawnbrokers cannot lend on them.

WHO WILL?

ANTI-BONUS REVOLT IS BREWING IN HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

that right along. He did so to-night without cracking a smile.

The most important announcement made by the Ways and Means chairman showed that he is still determined to jam the bonus bill through the House regardless of the wishes of the President and the other leaders of his party. He said he still believed the insurance certificate loan plan is feasible and acceptable to the people of the country. He is not in favor of any amendment, and expressed his determination to not only oppose the adoption of any in the committee but also when it is railroaded through the House.

He said the postponement of the committee meeting to-morrow was because some of his fellow members would not be in town. When his attention was called to the declaration of Comptroller Crisinger that he would not permit national banks to lend the money of their stockholders and depositors on the insurance certificates Mr. Fordney persisted in the statement that "the plan is all right."

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(3) The creation of a national board to pass upon agencies in which loans (and even sales) may be authorized.

(4) The adoption of a "modified" sales tax to apply only to manufactured products coupled with a bonding plan based on deferred payments on the foreign debt account, said payments to begin ten years hence.

(5) The adoption of President Harding's suggestion that consideration of bonus legislation be postponed for the present session.

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Members of the expedition.—Mary Ellen wouldn't or she couldn't, but she didn't coax out the spooks at the MacDonald home, where she passed the night with her foster father Alex. MacDonald and the party of investigators. Why she may know, and the spooks may know, but Dr. Prince's sweetest may know, but Dr. Prince's sweetest was undisturbed by anything preternatural or supernatural. The night passed without incident.

Mary Ellen admits she failed, and when asked why she said, "I couldn't help it."

To-night Mrs. MacDonald, old, worn out, but determined to find out if possible what is the cause of their torment, will enter the home she was driven from. With her will her husband and Mary Ellen, and the whole circle will be completed for Dr. Prince.

Bryce Climo, photographer for the expedition, said to-day: "If ever there was a haunted house, this would be it. The MacDonalds have fallen heir to it." He corroborated the reports published about the mysterious facts and other uncanny happenings. He also told of many, many other things of which greatly interested Dr. Prince.

MARY ELLEN DIDN'T, OR SHE COULDN'T

Appearance as Bait in MacDonald Trap Failed to Lure Antagonist Ghost.

SPOOKS REMAIN HIDDEN

Another Farmer Has Tale of Airplane Hovering Over House at Night.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.—CALDONIA MILLS, N. S. March 10. (Special Herald Bureau.)—Mary Ellen wouldn't or she couldn't, but she didn't coax out the spooks at the MacDonald home, where she passed the night with her foster father Alex. MacDonald and the party of investigators. Why she may know, and the spooks may know, but Dr. Prince's sweetest may know, but Dr. Prince's sweetest was undisturbed by anything preternatural or supernatural. The night passed without incident.

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"Dan Chisholm, a highly respected farmer," he said, "told me that one night about a year ago he and his wife abandoned their home that he saw something over the MacDonald home. It was a light—just like the tail lights of a car. It was there for some time, and he and other members of my family watched it from midnight to dawn. We heard no sound whatever, and with the dawn the lights disappeared."

Leo MacCallister told Climo a strange story of the disappearance of clothing from the MacDonald home. Clothes and rugs would vanish. He said he himself found a rug rolled up in a wood about a mile away from the house. This belonged to Mr. MacDonald.

In a second statement issued by Dr. Prince he told of his experiences during the second night in the house of mystery. Nothing happened, summarizes his report. He freely admits that he is baffled. Like Detective Carroll, he had hopes of Mary Ellen "coming across." Dr. Prince hopes for much to-night. His ghost bells are strung in every room of the house.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—Urging on the Provincial Government the importance of highway improvement, Angus MacCallister, farmer of Antigonish, said in the House of Assembly to-day that in his county the roads were so bad in winter that even the spooks couldn't get around. He said he had been from Gotham was waiting to meet them.

WOULD PAY BONUS TO VETERANS' HEIRS

Massachusetts Representative Proposes Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Amendment of the bill to provide for the issuance of adjusted compensation certificates to the heirs of soldiers who died during the war or who died before the act becomes effective was advocated to-day by Representative Andrew (Mass.) Crisinger.

Omission from the bill of such a provision, Mr. Crisinger contended, "involves injustice, has no warrant in logic and ought to be rectified before the bill is presented to a vote of the House."

"The bill provides," Mr. Crisinger's letter stated, "that in case a veteran applies for an adjusted compensation and dies before receiving it the compensation to which he was entitled, but which he had not received, shall be paid to a designated beneficiary or to his estate. But, on the other hand, if he died during the war or since the war and before the act goes into effect, and so never had a chance to file an application, no provision is made to pay his adjusted compensation to his heirs or estate."

"Certainly neither logic nor justice warrants making distinction between the heirs of those veterans who may die a week after the law goes into effect and the heirs of veterans who may die a year before. Above all, the injustice is manifest of favoring the heirs of veterans who may die in civil life in the future as compared with the heirs of those who died while actually in the military or naval service of the country, including those who died on the field of battle."

PRESIDENT AND PARTY ON HOUSEBOAT CRUISE

Stops to Be Made Where Good Golfing Is Assured.

St. AUGUSTINE, March 10.—President Harding is to sail to-night aboard a houseboat anchored in Matanzas Inlet, near Summer Haven, eighteen miles south of here. Accompanied by Mrs. Harding and a large party, the President will start on a cruise along the Florida coast.

To-morrow morning the party expects to pass through the Boca Grande Canal and stop at Seabreeze, a beach, about near Daytona, for a round of golf, after which it is planned to continue down the coast. Stops are to be made where golfing is good. The party will return to St. Augustine about the middle of next week for a stay of a day or two before leaving for Washington.

Mr. Harding's complete relaxation on the cruise, for the boat is without wireless, although within easy reach of land in case communication is desired. The President has played two rounds of golf during his stay here and already has developed a healthy tan.

ASKS CANADIAN COURTS WHO OWNS ANTICOSTI

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.—MONTREAL, Que., March 10.—The rights of Senator Gaston Mender, the French chocolate king, to the ownership of Anticosti Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are now being contested in the Superior Court by the province of Quebec. He claims the island was given to his ancestor, Jean Baptiste Joliette, by the King of France, with restrictive provisions as to prescription and alienation.

Though many claims to the ownership of the first island have been made, this is the first time an action has been instituted as far as civil courts. The case was brought up on a motion asking for the production of ownership titles, which was immediately done, and the case will now go on merit.

Legion Post in Glen Ridge Attacks Bonus as Wrong

A RESOLUTION opposing a soldiers' bonus was adopted by James A. Moseley Post, No. 125, American Legion, at a meeting held Thursday night at the Glen Ridge Club, Glen Ridge, N. J. H. H. Burdick is commander of the post and the sentiment of the 200-odd members is said to be practically unanimous in favor of the resolution, which follows:

"Resolved, That the James A. Moseley Post, No. 125, American Legion, of Glen Ridge, N. J., go on record as opposed to any soldier bonus as wrong in principle and inimical to the best interests of the business of the country, as well as to the ex-service men themselves; but that we favor every possible aid to the wounded and disabled."

It was voted to send a copy of the resolution to the New Jersey Senators at Washington.

U. S. DETERMINED TO PRESS ITS CLAIM

Continued from First Page.

United States for the expenses incident to the maintenance of troops in the Rhineland out of the first billion German gold marks paid in reparations or of the later decision to reconsider the plan of dividing the first billion gold marks among the Allies.

Great interest was manifested in the cables reports and there was an evident determination on the part of the officials to press the American claim for priority. The report that the allied Ministers had decided to divide the billion gold marks among themselves and leave to the United States the chance of collecting her bill out of a proposed international loan to be floated later, seemed incomprehensible. The apparent determination to revise this decision and think it over prompted officials here to believe a more proper view of the American representation would prevail.

It is believed that the Administration is determined to press its claim for priority, and is prepared to go even further than it has in making it plain the United States is determined to be considered in the deliberations of the victors over Germany. This Government has asked no spoils of war, has not pressed the collection of its debt, and has not been insistent that it be recognized in the determination of the character of mandates except so far as the "open door" is applied to them.

Whatever may be the decision of the allied Finance Ministers relative to the American claim for priority, it can be said with authority that this Government will not approve any decision to leave to the future the collection of this money.

The priority of the American claim is guaranteed by the terms of the armistice and by the Versailles Treaty. The treaty of peace made with Germany guarantees to the United States all the rights accruing to it under the Treaty of Versailles.

The successful flotation of a loan, it is believed here, would depend entirely upon the responsiveness of the American market for securities, which would be a method of allowing America to repay herself.

The total cost of maintaining the American troops up to January 1 of this year, according to official War Department figures, was \$38,849,256.77. To this is added \$4,000,000, bringing the cost up to the present time on the ratio of the cost for previous quarters.

By some process of granting credits to Germany, a \$35,000,000 credit is to be deducted from this sum, making the amount due to the United States at the first of the year approximately \$4,849,256.77, to which is added \$4,000,000, bringing the cost up to date, which makes a total now due to the United States of \$8,849,256.77.

In computing the amount due to the United States as presented to the allied

Finance Ministers no interest has been charged on the deferred payments, none of which has been received. It was explained in official quarters to-day that the Paris report which says this Government has "demanded" payment is stronger than the facts justify. The error is supposed to have been due to a mistake in translating the French word for the formal presentation of a claim into the English.

While the presentation of the claim is not a "demand" it is a pointed suggestion which will carry equal weight. It is interpreted here as another evidence of the "tacit pressure" which this Government purposes to bring upon Europe and which was first exemplified in its declaration to participate in the Genoa conference.

MORE U. S. TROOPS DEPART FOR HOME